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Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007*

Part IV
International cooperation for development

Section 16
International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice

(Programme 13 of the biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2006-2007)**

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* A summary of the approved programme budget will subsequently be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/60/6/Add.1).

** *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/59/6/Rev.1).

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Overview

16.1 The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is responsible for the implementation of the programme of work under this section. The programme is guided by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (*to be established upon the Convention entering into force, expected in 2005*) and by the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

16.2 The activities for which the Office is responsible fall within the framework of programme 13, International drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice, of the biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007.

16.3 The focus of the 2006-2007 programme budget is on rationalizing and streamlining of the work of UNODC and ensuring that resources and activities are in line with the goals articulated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2) and in the biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007. Throughout the 2004-2005 biennium, the Office has repositioned itself to conform to this strategic vision, building upon an action plan conceived during the previous biennium to improve governance, funding, operations, staff management relations and communication. The repositioning process, begun in 2002, has concentrated on integrating drugs, crime and terrorism into the global agenda for peace, security and development by means of: (a) advocating a United Nations system-wide response to organized crime and corruption; (b) addressing the issue of HIV/AIDS in the multiple contexts of drugs, human trafficking and prison populations; (c) integrating drug and crime issues in technical assistance programmes; and (d) working more closely with the private sector. The restructuring of UNODC, formally concluded in March 2004 as reflected in Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2004/6, fully integrated the previous Centre for International Crime Prevention and United Nations International Drug Control Programme into a single organizational entity and was a milestone in the repositioning process aligning the management structure of the Programme with its strategic vision. It is in this context that programme 13 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007 (A/59/6/Rev.1) has consolidated the previously separate Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and International Drug Control Programme into one. The proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 has aligned the programme of work and resource requirements to reflect such changes.

16.4 The programme of work is organized around three subprogrammes: (a) research, analysis and advocacy; (b) services for policy-making and treaty adherence; and (c) technical assistance and advice. The objective of the research, analysis and advocacy work is to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs, crime and terrorism issues, to expand the evidence base for making policy and operational decisions and to increase support for the prevention and reduction of illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. Services for policy-making and treaty adherence, through normative work, are provided to Member States in order to assist them in the ratification and implementation of international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the relevant treaty-based and governing bodies. Technical assistance and advice, through field-based technical cooperation projects, aims at enhancing the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

16.5 The network of field offices, financed through extrabudgetary resources primarily to facilitate technical cooperation, contributes in a major way to the dialogue with Governments in furtherance

of their normative obligations. Similarly, the existence of the technical expertise that supports the normative work provides a valuable underpinning for technical cooperation activities.

16.6 The United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC share a common liaison office in New York, which interacts substantively with other United Nations partners at Headquarters, including the United Nations Development Group, the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs, the Executive Committee on Peace and Security and intergovernmental bodies. It promotes the objectives of UNODC among delegations at Headquarters, promotes collaboration and coordination with departments of the Secretariat, funds and programmes based in New York and maintains close liaison with international financial institutions in Washington, D.C., for the implementation of partnership agreements with UNODC. The liaison office also interacts with non-United Nations entities in North America, including United States governmental departments, academic institutions, think tanks and other civil society organizations. The liaison office comprises two Professional posts (1 P-5 and 1 P-3) and two General Service (Other level) posts. The P-5 and one of the General Service posts are funded under section 1 of the regular budget. The two other posts are funded from extrabudgetary resources under subprogramme 1 of section 16.

16.7 UNODC carries out its activities in cooperation with other departments and offices of the Secretariat and entities of the United Nations system, in particular with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Bank, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and entities external to the United Nations, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the African Union, the Organization of American States, the Economic Community of West African States, the European Union, the Southern African Development Community, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, members of the network institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Such collaboration and cooperation include the preparation of reports, participation in meetings, briefings, technical and substantive support and the sharing of information and experience.

16.8 The expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for the Office in the biennium 2006-2007 are detailed, together with resources, under executive direction and management and the programme of work. The overall framework of these expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement is shown in table 16.1.

Table 16.1 **Framework of expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement by component**

Component	*Number of expected accomplishments*	*Number of indicators of achievement*
Executive direction and management	2	4
Programme of work		
Research, analysis and advocacy	5	8
Services for policy-making and treaty adherence	4	13
Technical assistance and advice	5	19
Total	**16**	**44**

16.9 The issue of publications as a part of the programme of work has been reviewed in the context of each subprogramme. It is anticipated that recurrent and non-recurrent publications will be issued as shown in summary (see table 16.2 below) and as distributed in the output information for each subprogramme.

Table 16.2 **Summary of publications**

Publications	*2002-2003 actual*	*2004-2005 estimate*	*2006-2007 estimate*
Recurrent	75	202[a]	197
Non-recurrent	40	40	39
Total	**115**	**242**	**236**

[a] Revised methodology of counting outputs relating to drug control conventions of States parties.

16.10 The overall resources required for the biennium 2006-2007 under this section amount to $30,840,500 before recosting, reflecting a decrease of $69,400 (or 0.2 per cent). The decrease is the result of a range of adjustments in the activities and related resources proposed for this section, which may be summarized as follows:

(a) The net decrease of $507,500 under policy-making organs relates to the one-time provision in 2004-2005 for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and reduced requirements for travel;

(b) The net decrease of $11,500 under executive direction and management in non-post resources;

(c) The net increase of $761,700 under programme of work relates to:

(i) A net increase of $811,500 under subprogramme 1 comprising an increase of $869,500 for posts owing to the inward redeployment of two posts and the establishment of one new post, offset by a decrease of $58,000 in non-post resources;

(ii) A net decrease of $518,300 under subprogramme 2 comprising a decrease of $542,400 in posts owing to the outward redeployment of two posts (one to subprogramme 1 and one to subprogramme 3) and an increase of $24,100 in non-post resources;

(iii) A net increase of $468,500 under subprogramme 3 comprising an increase of $427,300 in posts owing to the inward redeployment of one post and the establishment of one new post and an increase of $41,200 in non-post resources;

(d) The net decrease of $312,100 under programme support relating to the redeployment of one post to subprogramme 1.

16.11 During the biennium 2006-2007, the projected extrabudgetary resources amounting to $256,420,000 will supplement resources from the regular budget to support substantive, normative and operational activities, concentrating on technical cooperation activities. The projected level represents an increase of approximately $54 million over the biennium 2004-2005, arising from the significantly increased number of technical cooperation anti-corruption projects, criminal justice reform, urban security initiatives on crime prevention and anti-trafficking on the national, regional and global scales, and strengthened substantive and normative activities. Extrabudgetary resources represent 89.3 per cent of the total resources available to this programme. The UNODC consolidated programme budget outline for the biennium 2006-2007, which encompasses the Fund

of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, was reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in February 2005 and will be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session.

16.12 Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 58/269 of 23 December 2003, resources identified for the conduct of monitoring and evaluation for this section are estimated to amount to $1,570,400, financed from extrabudgetary resources (reflected under subprogramme 1).

16.13 The estimated percentage distribution of resources under this section would be as shown in table 16.3.

16.14 The distribution of resources is summarized in tables 16.4 and 16.5.

Table 16.3 **Percentage distribution of resources by component**

Component	*Regular budget*	*Extrabudgetary*
A. Policy-making organs		
1. Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	0.3	—
2. Commission on Narcotic Drugs	1.1	—
3. International Narcotics Control Board	2.3	—
Subtotal A	**3.7**	—
B. Executive direction and management	2.3	0.4
C. Programme of work		
1. Research, analysis and advocacy	19.8	5.2
2. Services for policy-making and treaty adherence	51.5	4.2
3. Technical assistance and advice	19.5	86.4
Subtotal C	**90.8**	**95.8**
D. Programme support	3.2	3.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 16.4 **Resource requirements by component**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	*2002-2003 expenditure*[a]	*2004-2005 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2006-2007 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
A. Policy-making organs	1 045.5	1 640.8	(507.5)	(30.9)	1 133.3	57.4	1 190.7
B. Executive direction and management	1 709.1	711.1	(11.5)	(1.6)	699.6	48.2	747.8
C. Programme of work	21 362.1	27 259.0	761.7	2.8	28 020.7	2 063.9	30 084.6
D. Programme support	955.4	1 299.0	(312.1)	(24.0)	986.9	33.8	1 020.7
Subtotal	**25 072.1**	**30 909.9**	**(69.4)**	**(0.2)**	**30 840.5**	**2 203.3**	**33 043.8**

(2) *Extrabudgetary*[b]

	2002-2003 expenditure	*2004-2005 estimate*	*2006-2007 estimate*
Total	**145 193.4**	**202 490.2**	**256 420.0**
Total (1) and (2)	**170 265.5**	**233 400.1**	**289 463.8**

[a] For comparison purposes, the expenditures for 2002-2003 have been adjusted to reflect the reorganization of UNODC.

[b] Includes all resources under the Fund for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including the biennial support budget and projects funded and implemented by the Programme, other international and non-governmental organizations and Governments, as well as resources for activities funded by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.

Table 16.5 **Post requirements**

	Established regular budget posts		*Temporary posts*					
			Regular budget		*Extrabudgetary*[a]		*Total*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Professional and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	2	2	—	—	1	1	3	3
D-1	4	4	—	—	13	13	17	17
P-5	12	12	—	—	22	22	34	34
P-4/3	44	46	—	—	61	66	105	112
P-2/1	10	10	—	—	6	5	16	15
Subtotal	**73**	**75**	—	—	**103**	**107**	**176**	**182**
General Service								
Principal level	3	3	—	—	3	5	6	8
Other level	29	29	—	—	66	68	95	97
Subtotal	**32**	**32**	—	—	**69**	**73**	**101**	**105**
Other categories								
National officer	—	—	—	—	26	28	26	28
Local level	—	—	—	—	62	70	62	70
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	**88**	**98**	**88**	**98**
Total	**105**	**107**	—	—	**260**	**278**	**365**	**385**

[a] Includes all temporary posts of a continuing nature, as established under the biennial support budget and the core programme budget of the Fund for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and non-project posts funded by the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund. Temporary posts established exclusively for the execution of technical cooperation projects are not included in this summary. The level of those posts continuously fluctuates and not all posts are administered by UNODC. As at February 2005, 41 such posts are administered by UNODC.

A. Policy-making organs

Resource requirements (before recosting): $1,133,300

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

16.15 The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is a functional body of the Economic and Social Council. It is the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice and has a membership of 40 Member States. In accordance with the annex to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Commission has been entrusted with the functions of preparatory body for United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and criminal justice.

16.16 The Commission holds annual sessions in Vienna for eight working days. During each session, the Commission establishes in-session working groups to consider in detail specific agenda items. In addition, by its resolution 5/3, entitled, "A strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme", the Commission requested its Bureau to meet during the periods between sessions, and to hold intersessional briefings for the permanent missions in preparation for the forthcoming session and submit a report on its intersessional work. At its thirteenth session, the Commission decided that the prominent theme for its fourteenth session, in 2005, should be "Conclusions and recommendations of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice".

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

16.17 The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was established in 1946 as a functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council. The 53-member Commission is the principal policy-making body of the United Nations in international drug control and has specific mandates deriving from international drug control treaties.

16.18 The Commission holds regular annual sessions in Vienna, as well as a biennial resumed session during odd-numbered years, devoted to administrative and budgetary matters. In its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided that with effect from the year 2000, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should, at the end of its session, elect its Bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparations of the regular, as well as the intersessional, meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of UNODC. The Commission has established subsidiary bodies to coordinate the mechanisms for drug law enforcement cooperation at the regional level. These subsidiary bodies include the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, to which there are 23 representatives, and the regional meetings of the operational heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, whose membership is based on that of the relevant regional commission. Their meetings also bring together observers from regional intergovernmental organizations that are active in support of drug law enforcement.

International Narcotics Control Board

16.19 The International Narcotics Control Board is an independent technical body established by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. It is a treaty body consisting of 13 members, 3 elected

from among candidates proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 from among candidates proposed by governments. It is the Board's responsibility to promote government compliance with the provisions of international drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort. The Board maintains ongoing discussions with governments through regular consultations and confidential country missions in order to further the aims of the treaties. Pursuant to the 1961 Convention, the Board is required to hold at least two sessions per year. At its sixty-ninth session, held in November 2000, the Board decided, by its decision 69/57, to hold three sessions every year. When not in session, the Board depends on its secretariat to carry out its functions.

16.20 Pursuant to article 9 of the 1961 Convention, the Board shall endeavour: (a) to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of drugs to an adequate amount required for medical and scientific purposes, (b) to ensure their availability for such purposes, and (c) to prevent illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of, and illicit trafficking in and use of, drugs. The 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances assigned additional mandates to the Board with respect to the control of psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture. Under the 1988 Convention, the Board evaluates chemicals for possible international control. In addition to its treaty-based responsibilities, the Board was also entrusted with additional tasks by the Economic and Social Council, as well as by the General Assembly at its special session on the world drug problem, held in 1998.

16.21 The Board monitors whether the treaties are being applied throughout the world by examining and analysing the information it receives from some 209 countries and territories. Through its continuous evaluation of national efforts, the Board may be able to recommend actions and suggest adjustments to both international and national control regimes. The results of its analyses and evaluations are discussed and reviewed in the course of the Board sessions.

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

16.22 The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols were adopted by the General Assembly in annex I and II to its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000 and the annex to its resolution 55/255 of 31 May 2001. The Convention entered into force on 29 September 2003. By article 32 of the Convention, a Conference of the Parties to the Convention was established to improve the capacity of States parties to combat transnational organized crime and to promote and review the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols. In its resolution 55/25, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to designate UNODC to serve as the secretariat for the Conference.

16.23 During the biennium 2004-2005, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention will have held two sessions. In accordance with its rules of procedure, adopted at its first session, the Conference will hold its third session in the biennium 2006-2007. In accordance with article 1 of each of the three Protocols to the Convention, the Conference is mandated to perform the same functions for each of the three Protocols.

Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption

16.24 The United Nations Convention against Corruption was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003. According to article 68, the Convention will enter into force

on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. It is expected that the Convention will enter into force in 2005 and that the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption will complete its mandated work by holding its final session in 2006, in advance of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption, for the purpose of elaborating the draft text of the rules of procedure for the Conference and other rules and mechanisms described in the Convention. In its resolution 58/4, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to designate UNODC to serve as the secretariat for the Conference.

16.25 Based on the experience with the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, it is expected that the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption will hold two sessions during the biennium 2006-2007.

United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

16.26 The United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (earlier titled "United Nations Congresses on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders") are held every five years and provide a forum for: (a) the exchange of views among States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines; (b) the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development; (c) the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice; (d) the provision of advice and comments on selected matters submitted to it by the Commission; and (e) the submission of suggestions for the consideration of the Commission regarding possible subjects for the programme of work. The Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, to be held in Bangkok in 2005, would be the most recent United Nations Congress.

Table 16.6 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Non-post	1 640.8	1 133.3	—	—
Total	**1 640.8**	**1 133.3**	—	—

16.27 The non-post resources totalling $1,133,300 will provide for the travel costs of the members of the two Commissions, the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the International Narcotics Control Board to attend their meetings. It will also provide for Board members to conduct local inquiries in accordance with article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The decreased requirement relates to a combination of the non-recurrent activities pertaining to the organization of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice ($406,300) and adjustments based on expenditure patterns ($101,200).

B. Executive direction and management

Resource requirements (before recosting): $699,600

16.28 The Executive Director is responsible for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control and crime prevention activities to ensure the coherence of actions within the Programme and the coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system. In that capacity, the Executive Director participates in the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). The responsibilities are combined with those of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. The Office of the Executive Director is integrated with that of the Director-General and is supported with resources from the regular budget under section 1.C.

16.29 The core functions of the Office of the Executive Director are: (a) to assist the Executive Director in the effective management of UNODC; (b) to facilitate inter-office cooperation in the implementation of work plans and administrative matters; and (c) to ensure the timely implementation of decisions and coordination of inputs from all organizational units to the activities of the Office.

Table 16.7 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To ensure full implementation of legislative mandates and compliance with United Nations policies and procedures with respect to the management of the programme of work and of staff and financial resources.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Programme of work is effectively managed and supported by staff and financial resources	(a) (i) Timely delivery of outputs and services *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 97 per cent of programme delivery Estimate 2004-2005: 98 per cent of programme delivery Target 2006-2007: 98 per cent of programme delivery (ii) Efficient and effective use of resources *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: average 92 per cent utilization of the combined regular budget and extrabudgetary resources

	Estimate 2004-2005: average 95 per cent utilization of the combined regular budget and extrabudgetary resources Target 2006-2007: average 96 per cent utilization of the combined regular budget and extrabudgetary resources (iii) Timely recruitment and placement of staff *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: average of 170 days a Professional post remains vacant and average of 116 days a General Service post remains vacant Estimate 2004-2005: average of 115 days a Professional post remains vacant and average of 87 days a General Service post remains vacant Target 2006-2007: average of 110 days a Professional post remains vacant and average of 80 days a General Service post remains vacant
(b) Enhanced policy coherence in the management of the drug control and crime prevention activities of the United Nations	(b) Number of partnership initiatives undertaken *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 1 new initiative Estimate 2004-2005: 4 new initiatives Target 2006-2007: 4 new initiatives

External factors

16.30 The Office is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that (a) there are no delays in the recruitment of staff; (b) collaborating partners facilitate the timely delivery of outputs; and (c) sufficient extrabudgetary resources are made available to implement the programme of technical cooperation.

Table 16.8 **Resource requirements**

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2004-2005	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2006-2007 (before recosting)	Posts 2004-2005	Posts 2006-2007
Regular budget				
Post	508.7	508.7	1	1
Non-post	202.4	190.9	—	—
Subtotal	**711.1**	**699.6**	**1**	**1**
Extrabudgetary	1 094.0	1 141.0	3	4
Total	**1 805.1**	**1 840.6**	**4**	**5**

16.31 The amount of $699,600 provides for one post ($508,700) and a reduced amount of $190,900 for non-post resources to enable the Office to carry out its functions. The decrease of $11,500 in non-post resources reflects a reduced requirement in consultancy and staff travel.

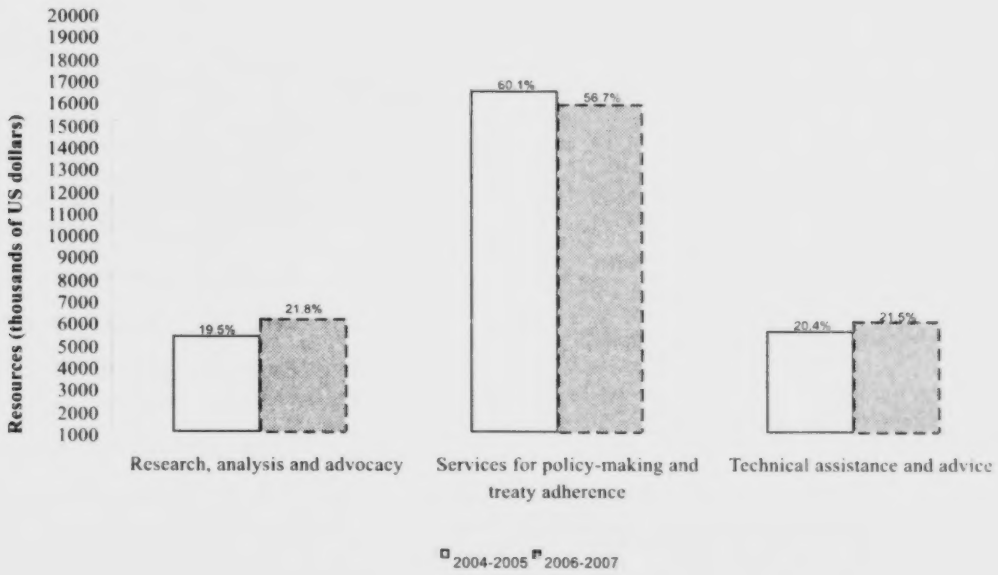
16.32 Extrabudgetary resources provide for four posts (3 Professional and 1 General Service) to support the Executive Director in overall programme coordination and communications.

C. Programme of work

Table 16.9 **Resource requirements by subprogramme**

Subprogramme	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2004-2005	Resources (thousands of United States dollars) 2006-2007 (before recosting)	Posts 2004-2005	Posts 2006-2007
Regular budget				
1. Research, analysis and advocacy	5 312.5	6 124.0	19	22
2. Services for policy-making and treaty adherence	16 397.5	15 879.2	64	62
3. Technical assistance and advice	5 549.0	6 017.5	20	22
Subtotal	**27 259.0**	**28 020.7**	**103**	**106**
Extrabudgetary	193 511.9	245 577.0	234	246
Total	**220 770.9**	**273 597.7**	**337**	**352**

Table 16.10 **Regular budget resource requirements by subprogramme**



Subprogramme 1
Research, analysis and advocacy

Resource requirements (before recosting): $6,124,000

16.33 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested with the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs. The programme of work has been formulated drawing upon subprogramme 1 of programme 13 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007.

Table 16.11 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To increase knowledge and understanding of drug, crime and terrorism issues and to increase support for the prevention and reduction of illicit drugs, crime and terrorism.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased use of the evidence base by the international community to counteract drug, crime and terrorism problems	(a) (i) Increased use and number of citations of UNODC publications, technical reports and statistics

	Performance measures: 2002-2003: 2,780 websites that link to the UNODC site Estimate 2004-2005: 3,480 websites that link to the UNODC site Target 2006-2007: 4,100 websites that link to the UNODC site (ii) Increased number of page views and downloads from the website *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 18 million page views Estimate 2004-2005: 20 million page views Target 2006-2007: 23 million page views
(b) Increased assistance to Member States aimed at improving the quality of forensic laboratories for drug analysis at the national level	(b) Increased number of countries assisted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, in establishing or strengthening operational capacity to enable forensic laboratories to provide scientific support to national authorities in drug-related cases *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 122 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 130 countries Target 2006-2007: 140 countries
(c) Increased support for national drug control, crime prevention and criminal justice activities	(c) (i) Increased number of partnership and funding agreements with governments, foundations, non-governmental organizations and private sector entities *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 63 funding agreements signed Estimate 2004-2005: 58 funding agreements signed Target 2006-2007: 65 funding agreements signed (ii) Increased number of joint programmes with partner organizations

	Performance measures: 2002-2003: 2 joint programmes Estimate 2004-2005: 4 joint programmes Target 2006-2007: 6 joint programmes
(d) Increased public awareness of issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as the relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(d) (i) Number of visitors to the website *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 4.5 million visits to the website Estimate 2004-2005: 4.5 million visits to the website Target 2006-2007: 5.8 million visits to the website (ii) Number of stations that broadcast information on drugs, crime and terrorism *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 75 television and radio stations that broadcast UNODC spots Estimate 2004-2005: 125 television and radio stations that broadcast UNODC spots Target 2006-2007: 100 television and radio stations that broadcast UNODC spots
(e) Increased gathering and analysis of data on drug, crime and terrorism problems by the Secretariat with a view to enhancing the evidence base for use in programmes and activities of UNODC and by the international community	(e) Increased availability and use of sound, evidence-based data to support work against drug, crime and terrorism problems *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: not available Estimate 2004-2005: increase by 9 per cent of UNODC data and estimates made available to the public and policy makers through publications and the website Target 2006-2007: additional increase by 8 per cent of UNODC data and estimates made available to the public and policy makers through publications and the website

External factors

16.34 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) There are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources to assist Member States in meeting the goals and targets of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and other mandated activities and to provide training for Member States and non-governmental organization partners on how to plan and implement effective awareness-raising and prevention campaigns;

(b) Governments have the establishment or improvement of forensic support facilities high on their list of priorities, appreciate the value of scientific support and forensic evidence to the judicial system and integrate drug testing laboratories into the national drug control framework;

(c) Drug testing laboratories cooperate with each other and with relevant authorities (e.g., law enforcement and health) within and between countries and with UNODC;

(d) Radio and television stations or networks are willing to provide free airtime for the broadcast of UNODC public service announcements.

Outputs

16.35 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget): ad hoc expert groups: annual meetings of the standing panel on the international quality assurance programme to analyse and evaluate the outcome of the two rounds per year of the international collaborative exercises (2); expert group meeting for the revision of the questionnaire of the United Nations survey on crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems (1); expert group meeting related to drug/precursor analysis and scientific support in drug control (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Recurrent publications: *Bulletin on Narcotics* (biannual) (4); *Forum on Crime and Society* (biannual) (4); manuals/guidelines on procedural approaches and analytical methods for identification and analysis of controlled substances and practical laboratory procedures and best practices (5); catalogue of promotional videos (1); updated directory of non-governmental organizations active in drug control (1); revised manuals/guidelines on methods for the identification and analysis of controlled drugs (2); revised Multilingual Dictionary/Addendum to cover newly scheduled substances (1); *UNODC Newsletter* (quarterly) (8); *World Crime Report*, based on the analytical results of the periodic United Nations surveys of crime trends and operations of criminal justice systems and other data and information (1); *World Drug Report* (2);

(ii) Booklets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits: booklets, public awareness television and radio spots and other promotional material; implementation of national monitoring systems and publication of illicit crop monitoring surveys; photographs;

(iii) Special events: annual United Nations Vienna Civil Society Award (2); observance of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (2); development of new resource mobilization initiatives and fund-raising through servicing of meetings with donors; two conferences for parliamentarians on major drug control issues (2);

(iv) Technical material: design, maintenance and improvement of the UNODC website; provision of reference samples to national drug testing laboratories; provision of drug and precursor testing kits to national competent authorities; scientific and technical notes; selected bibliographies and articles on the identification and analysis of controlled drugs, chemicals and precursors; summary reports of the results of the international collaborative exercises (including individual laboratory evaluations); training modules on drug/precursor analysis and scientific support in drug control;

(v) Audio-visual resources: issuance of promotional videos; maintenance and enhancement of photographic, slide and film/video lending library;

(vi) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings: inter-agency coordination and liaison through participation in meetings of the CEB, the High-Level Committee on Programmes, inter-agency meetings within the United Nations system and the coordination of inter-agency network on drugs and crime;

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: provision of high-quality scientific support, information and advice to governments, national and international organizations and institutions on a wide range of scientific and technical issues related to drug matters;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: regional and subregional workshops or meetings of heads of drug testing laboratories, law enforcement officers and judicial authorities to promote collaboration between laboratory services and agencies involved in drug control;

(iii) Fellowships and grants: training of 30 scientists and heads of national drug testing laboratories;

(iv) Field projects: national and regional projects related to strengthening and/or establishing national drug testing laboratories.

Table 16.12 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 1**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Post	4 416.3	5 285.8	19	22
Non-post	896.2	838.2	—	—
Subtotal	**5 312.5**	**6 124.0**	**19**	**22**
Extrabudgetary	8 492.2	13 373.0	40	42
Total	**13 804.7**	**19 497.0**	**59**	**64**

16.36 The amount of $6,124,000 provides for 22 posts ($5,285,800) and non-post resources ($838,200) covering temporary assistance, consultants and experts, staff travel, publications printing and maintenance and supplies for laboratory equipment. The increase for posts reflects (a) the inward deployment of two posts, one from subprogramme 2 (D-2) and another from programme support (P-5), effected in the context of the restructuring of UNODC in 2004, for which the alignment of resources is presented through this programme budget submission, and (b) the establishment of one

new post (P-4) to strengthen the capacity in the crime trends research and analysis area in response to General Assembly resolution 59/159 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly requested UNODC to regularly update United Nations surveys on world crime trends. The reduced non-post requirements ($58,000) are the net result of decreases in temporary assistance, consultants, contractual services, travel and general operating costs, partially offset by increased requirements in external printing costs owing to the expanded publications programme.

16.37 The subprogramme is supported by 42 posts (19 Professional and 23 General Service) funded by extrabudgetary resources. Extrabudgetary resources enable the subprogramme to supplement and expand core activities funded from the regular budget for research and analysis and scientific support, as well as participation in and contribution to the Inter-Agency Network on Drugs and Crime, the organization of special events to mobilize policy makers and civil society organizations, fund-raising from governments and the private sector and the production and dissemination of public information materials for advocacy and public awareness on drug abuse, trafficking, organized crime and corruption issues and the measures undertaken to address the challenge.

Subprogramme 2
Services for policy-making and treaty adherence

Resource requirements (before recosting): $15,879,200

16.38 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Treaty Affairs. The programme of work has been formulated drawing upon subprogramme 2 of programme 13 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007.

Table 16.13 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To facilitate policy-making on issues related to drug control, crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and the ratification of and compliance with related treaties, conventions and international legal instruments, in particular the new conventions against corruption and transnational organized crime and the protocols to the latter, as well as the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced quality of services provided for decision-making and policy direction by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto in force, as well as for the implementation of the work of the International Narcotics Control Board	(a) (i) Percentage of members of the extended bureaux of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto in force, expressing satisfaction, on a scale of 1 to 5, with the technical and substantive support provided by the secretariat *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: Not available

		Estimate 2004-2005: 75 per cent Target 2006-2007: 80 per cent (ii) Percentage of members of the International Narcotics Control Board expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive secretariat services provided to the Board *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: Not available Estimate 2004-2005: 60 per cent Target 2006-2007: 70 per cent (iii) Percentage of reports presented on time to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 95 per cent of reports Estimate 2004-2005: 95 per cent of reports Target 2006-2007: 100 per cent of reports (iv) Percentage of members of intergovernmental bodies expressing full satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of substantive secretariat services provided to them *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: Not available Estimate 2004-2005: 75 per cent Target 2006-2007: 80 per cent
(b) Increased accessions to and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols and the international legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations	(b)	(i) The number of Member States signing or ratifying and implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, drawing on the assistance of UNODC *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 0

	Estimate 2004-2005: 15 Member States Target 2006-2007: 40 Member States (ii) Number of Member States signing or ratifying and implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, drawing on the assistance of UNODC *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 15 Member States Estimate 2004-2005: 25 Member States Target 2006-2007: 35 Member States (iii) Number of Member States signing or ratifying and implementing the universal legal instruments against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, drawing on the assistance of UNODC *Performance measures*: a. Countries that have ratified all 12 universal legal instruments against terrorism 2002-2003: 43 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 65 countries Target 2006-2007: 90 countries b. Countries that have ratified only 6 or less of the 12 universal instruments against terrorism *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 62 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 40 countries Target 2006-2007: 25 countries
(c) Enhanced capacity of Member States to comply with the provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and the prevention of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as to apply United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(c) Number of countries that comply with an increased number of provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs, crime and the prevention of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as compared with their level of compliance at the beginning of the biennium

	Performance measures: (i) Countries that will have adopted new legislative measures for implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption 2002-2003: 0 Estimate 2004-2005: 0 Target 2006-2007: 15 (ii) Countries that will have adopted new legislative measures for implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2002-2003: 0 Estimate 2004-2005: 25 Target 2006-2007: 35 (iii) Countries that will have adopted new legislative measures for implementing the provisions of the universal instruments against terrorism 2002-2003: 120 Estimate 2004-2005: 135 Target 2006-2007: 150 (iv) Countries that will have adopted new legislative measures for implementing the provisions of the drug conventions 2002-2003: 60 Estimate 2004-2005: 60 Target 2006-2007: 60
(d) Strengthened judicial cooperation among countries, especially in matters involving extradition and mutual legal assistance	(d) Increased number of countries entering into and making use of bilateral and multilateral agreements for extradition and mutual legal assistance *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 20 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 30 countries Target 2006-2007: 40 countries

External factors

16.39 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Member States are ready to accede to the United Nations conventions and treaties (drug control treaties, the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, the Convention against Corruption and the 12 international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism) and to undertake criminal justice reform;

(b) Member States are capable of complying with the provisions of treaties and conventions on drugs, crime, corruption and the prevention of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as to apply United Nations standards and norms, and fulfil their relevant reporting obligations, including treaty mandated data;

(c) Member States are willing to strengthen judicial cooperation among themselves, especially in matters involving extradition and mutual legal assistance, including money-laundering and confiscation procedures;

(d) Governments are willing to collaborate with each other;

(e) There are no significant shortfalls in extrabudgetary resources and specialized expertise is available for timely delivery of assistance.

Outputs

16.40 During the biennium, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):

(i) General Assembly:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: the Third Committee (12); the Second Committee for matters relating to corruption (2); the Sixth Committee for matters relating to terrorism (2);

b. Parliamentary documentation: contribution to the annual report on measures to eliminate international terrorism (2); contribution to the annual report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Policy Working Group on terrorism (2); reports on international cooperation against the world drug problem (2); quinquennial evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem together (1); preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin (2); the African Institute for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2); specific issues pertaining to technical assistance for combating terrorism (2); the work of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2); the work of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (1); strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (2);

(ii) Economic and Social Council:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings of the Economic and Social Council (12);

b. Parliamentary documentation: annual report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (2); annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board (2); annual report on the work of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2);

(iii) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Commission (32); parallel meetings of the Committee of the Whole (24); intersessional meetings of the Bureau and consultations with permanent missions (10);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports on: information gathering instruments on selected categories of standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (8); combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities (1); the results of the study on fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity (1); the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network (1); the results of the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group to develop guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses to crime (1); specific issues pertaining to technical assistance for combating terrorism (2); the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (2); the rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction (1); strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism (2);

(iv) Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Committee of the Whole (16); plenary meetings (32); plenary meetings and working group sessions of subsidiary bodies of the Commission (80); plenary meetings in the reconvened session of the Commission (4); intersessional meetings of the Bureau of the Commission and consultations with permanent missions (10);

b. Parliamentary documentation: annual report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Office (2); annual reports on the meetings of the five subsidiary bodies of the Commission (2); biennial report on progress achieved by governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the political declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (1); final report on the implementation of the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (1); report on each action plan and set of measures adopted by governments on the follow-up to the special session (6); annual report on changes in the scope of control of substances (2); report on the International Narcotics Control Board elections to be held in 2006 (1); report on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (2);

(v) International Narcotics Control Board:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates (120);

b. Parliamentary documentation: reports and documentation on the functioning of the international control over the licit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on the monitoring of precursors, including the estimates system for

narcotic drugs and the assessment system (12); reports on intersessional developments, Board missions and special studies (4); technical reports on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and supplements, such as estimates of narcotic drugs, as well as any other reports the Board may decide to publish (6); reports on analysis of data to identify new developments in illicit drug manufacture and evaluation of chemicals (precursors) (2); reports on articles 14, 19, and 22 of the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions, respectively (2); reports on evaluation of follow-up actions by governments to Board missions (2); reports on progress made by governments to reduce drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking (2); reports on whether to initiate amendments to tables I and II of the 1988 Convention (2);

c. Ad hoc expert groups: ad hoc expert group meetings to advise the Board on matters concerning implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention as it relates to precursor control (2); ad hoc expert group meetings to assist the Board in the examination of matters related to the implementation of international drug control treaties (2);

(vi) Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (1 session of 2 weeks' duration) (20);

b. Parliamentary documentation: report transmitting the questionnaire to collect information on issues related to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (4); report on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (1); reports on selected issues on the implementation of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols for the Conference of the Parties (4);

(vii) Ad Hoc Committee on the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: Ad Hoc Committee on the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption (one session of three days) (6);

b. Parliamentary documentation: draft text of rules of procedure and other rules and mechanisms according to the Convention against Corruption (1); report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption (1);

(viii) Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption:

a. Substantive servicing of meetings: Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (two sessions of two weeks) (40);

b. Parliamentary documentation: draft rules of procedure of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption (1); reports to the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption on selected issues of implementation of the Convention against Corruption (4); report on the work of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption (annual) (2);

(ix) Other services provided:

a. Substantive services to intergovernmental organizations and other regional or international organizations with a drug control mandate, such as Interpol, the Council of Europe (Pompidou Group), the Organization of American States (Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission) or the European Police Office (6); providing substantive services to the Steering Committee of Operation Purple, Operation Topaz and the Project Prism Task Force, all of which are intensive international tracking programmes for chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs (10);

b. Quarterly update on Operation Purple (an international initiative aimed at preventing the diversion of potassium permanganate, the key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of cocaine) (8); quarterly updates on Operation Topaz, an international tracking initiative aimed at preventing the diversion of acetic anhydride, the key chemical used in the illicit manufacture of heroin (8); questionnaire to collect information on issues related to the Convention against Corruption (4); reports for Project Prism Task Force, an international initiative to prevent the diversion of chemicals used for the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants (8);

c. Ad hoc expert groups: on revision of the biennial report questionnaire (1); on best practices in implementing specific provisions of the universal legal instruments against terrorism (1); on criminal justice reform (1); on improving judicial cooperation in the implementation of the international drug control and crime conventions (1); on technical issues of common concern regarding international judicial cooperation in combating terrorism (1); on the legal aspects of special investigative techniques in the implementation of the international drug control conventions (1); intergovernmental expert group meeting to design information-gathering systems on certain categories of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (2); intergovernmental expert group meeting to develop guidelines on justice in matters involving child victims and witnesses of crime (1); intergovernmental expert group to prepare a study on fraud and the criminal misuse and falsification of identity (1); regional expert group meetings on technical issues of common regional concern on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (3); regional expert group meetings on technical issues of common regional concern on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2); regional expert group for the computer and telecommunication system for National and International Drug Control (4);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: ad hoc publications prepared pursuant to requests by the International Narcotics Control Board (1); laws and regulations adopted by States parties to the drug control conventions to implement those conventions (120); *Narcotic Drugs: estimated world requirements and statistics* (2); quarterly update of assessments of medical and scientific requirements for substances included in schedules II, III and IV (8); report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (2); supplement to *Narcotic Drugs: estimated world requirements and statistics* (8); reports of the International Narcotics Control Board in accordance with article 15 of the 1961 Convention and article 18 of the 1971 Convention (2); quarterly issues of the directory of competent national authorities under articles 6, 7 and 17 of the 1988 Convention (8); directories of competent national

authorities under the international drug control treaties (2); directories on manufacturers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors under the international drug control treaties (2); legislative index of national laws and regulations promulgated to give effect to international drug control treaties (2); psychotropic substances statistics (assessments of medical and scientific requirements for substances in schedule II, requirements for import authorizations for substances in schedules III and IV) (2);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: booklet containing the text of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (1); brochure on combating corruption (1); brochure on combating illegal trafficking in firearms (1); brochure on combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants (1); brochure on combating transnational organized crime (1); brochure on crime prevention and criminal justice (1); brochure on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1); brochures on action against international terrorism (1); curriculum on the training of judges and prosecutors in countering terrorism (1); legislative guide for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (1); legislative guide for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (1); official records of the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (*travaux préparatoires*) (1); revised guide on the legislative incorporation and implementation of the provisions of the universal instruments against terrorism (1); rules of procedure of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (1); rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (1); training manual for capacity-building in countering terrorism (1); two technical manuals on specific provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (2); two technical manuals on specific provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols (2); official records of the elaboration of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (*travaux préparatoires*) (1);

(iii) Press releases, press conferences: liaison maintained with United Nations information centres, participation in press conferences, responses to requests from the media, contribution to speeches and interventions of members of the Board at international meetings, including those of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council; wide dissemination of the findings and reports of the International Narcotics Control Board to decision makers and the general public;

(iv) Technical materials:

a. Annual update of the list of narcotic drugs under international control ("yellow list");

b. Annual update of the list of psychotropic substances under international control ("green list");

c. Annual updates of the list of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control ("red list");

d. Annual update of training materials on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;

e. Biannual updates of the table reflecting countries' requirements of import authorizations for psychotropic substances in schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention;

f. Annual updates of form D used by governments to furnish data required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention and related resolutions of the Economic and Social Council;

g. Annual updates of forms A, B and C for use by governments to furnish the Board with the statistical data and estimates required under the 1961 Convention;

h. Annual updates of forms P, A/P and B/P for use by governments to furnish the data required under the 1971 Convention and related resolution of the Economic and Social Council;

i. Four updates of the information package relevant to the control of precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

j. Update of two limited international special surveillance lists of chemicals frequently used in illicit drug manufacture;

k. Development and maintenance of databases on national legislation pertaining to counter-terrorism;

l. Development and maintenance of databases on national legislation pertaining to drug control and crime;

m. Development of an assessment tool for criminal justice reform, including in the framework of peacekeeping and post-conflict reconstruction;

n. Handbook for use by competent authorities on proven and promising practices in the fight against kidnapping;

o. Maintenance and development of two comprehensive databases on licit activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;

p. Setting up and maintaining a secure website for competent authorities for judicial cooperation, under the international drug and crime treaties, to access information on other competent authorities;

q. Study on trafficking in human organs;

(v) Promotion of legal instruments:

a. Issuance of approximately 35 notes verbales as notifications under the drug control treaties;

b. Provision of legal and other related advisory services for the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism;

c. Proposals on additional or alternative measures relating to treaty compliance to governments, the Board and the Commission;

d. Provision of legal information and advice to States on becoming parties to the conventions and towards their full implementation;

e. Data and analyses of information to establish and maintain a special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals to prevent their use by traffickers;

f. Data and analyses of information on the licit manufacture, trade and use patterns of precursors to facilitate identification of suspicious transactions and development and maintenance database;

g. Data and analyses of information on relevant indicators to assist governments to better evaluate their needs for narcotic drugs;

h. Studies and analyses of data to identify new developments in and comparative analyses on the licit supply of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as amphetamine-type stimulants;

i. Studies on the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical needs;

(vi) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings: inter-agency coordination and liaison through participation in relevant coordination meetings of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, the World Bank and the network of crime prevention and criminal justice institutes; participation in governance structure of the United Nations Global Compact and in the inter-agency meetings of the Global Compact; participation in meetings on improving judicial cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Maritime Organization, Eurojust, the European Judicial Network, the Council of Europe, and the International Criminal Court;

(c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Advisory services: legal advice and services relating to memorandums of understanding, contracts and working arrangements with the Office's partners inside and outside the United Nations system; provision of advisory services to countries on accession to and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; provision of advisory services to countries on accession to and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols; provision of advisory services to countries on combating trafficking in human beings, organized crime and corruption and on promoting criminal justice reform, including juvenile justice and prison reform; provision of advisory services to countries on ratification and implementation of the international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism; provision of advisory services, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat, to peacekeeping missions on practical strategies to assist in promoting the rule of law, especially in countries emerging from conflict; provision of legal advice and services to the Office for the conclusion of subregional cooperation agreements, the financing of activities, the establishment of field offices, the modalities of project execution, and the review of contracts;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: an estimated 20 national, subregional or regional training courses, seminars and workshops on the implementation of the international drug control conventions; national and subregional training workshops on selected technical issues in combating terrorism; organization and participation in international training activities, workshops and consultations for national drug control administrators; training courses, seminars and workshops on selected topics in crime prevention and criminal justice, especially transnational organized crime, trafficking in

human beings and smuggling of migrants, corruption, international terrorism and criminal justice reform;

(iii) Field projects: national projects to support combating terrorism through building expertise, reinforcing institutional capacities and training of personnel; provision of legal advice and training on the implementation of the drug control conventions by legal advisers in the field (global project); rolling project on the ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism; projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to support the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

Table 16.14 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 2**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Post	14 282.3	13 739.9	64	62
Non-post	2 115.2	2 139.3	—	—
Subtotal	**16 397.5**	**15 879.2**	**64**	**62**
Extrabudgetary	6 127.4	10 588.0	10	11
Total	**22 524.9**	**26 467.2**	**74**	**73**

16.41 The amount of $15,879,200 provides for 62 posts ($13,739,900) and non-post resources ($2,139,300) relating to temporary assistance, consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. The decrease in the number of posts reflects the redeployment of two posts to subprogramme 1 (D-2) and to subprogramme 3 (P-4) effected in the context of the restructuring of UNODC during 2004. The net increase in non-post resources ($24,100) relates to increased requirements for regional expert group meetings connected with the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols and increased requirements for staff to travel to service such meetings.

16.42 The subprogramme is also supported by 11 posts (5 Professional and 6 General Service) and non-post requirements funded by extrabudgetary resources in the area of precursor controls carried out by the International Narcotics Control Board, normative and operational work in the area of legal advice and assistance to governments in treaty implementation.

Subprogramme 3
Technical assistance and advice

Resource requirements (before recosting): $6,017,500

16.43 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Operations. The programme of work has been formulated drawing upon subprogramme 3 of programme 13 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2006-2007.

Table 16.15 **Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures**

Objective of the Organization: To sustainably reduce drug abuse, illicit drug production and drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, money-laundering, corruption, terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and other forms of transnational crime, and to assist Member States, upon request, with the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and with domestic criminal justice issues, including criminal justice reform.

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened capacity of Member States to deliver policies, strategies and actions in line with the drug control conventions and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session devoted to countering the world drug problem in the six key areas of: drug demand reduction; the production, trafficking and abuse of amphetamines; the control of precursors; judicial cooperation; money-laundering; and the elimination of illicit crops	(a) (i) Increased number of countries delivering action-oriented demand reduction strategies aimed at achieving significant and measurable results in the reduction of drug abuse *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 99 countries having new or enhanced demand reduction strategies and programmes in place Estimate 2004-2005: 110 countries having new or enhanced demand reduction strategies and programmes in place Target 2006-2007: 130 countries having new or enhanced demand reduction strategies and programmes in place (ii) Increased number of countries making use of the agreed cooperation mechanisms, legal instruments and modern investigative techniques to curb drug production and trafficking and related crimes *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 120 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 130 countries Target 2006-2007: 135 countries (iii) Increased number of countries applying effective and sustainable illicit crop elimination strategies *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 46 countries

Estimate 2004-2005: 46 countries

Target 2006-2007: 50 countries

(iv) Increased number of countries reporting specific responses in precursor control, including cooperation in the international operations against the diversion of precursor chemicals for the production of illicit drugs

Performance measures:

2002-2003: 44 countries adopting precursor control legislation

Estimate 2004-2005: 47 countries adopting precursor control legislation

Target 2006-2007: 50 countries adopting precursor control legislation

(v) Increased number of concerned countries providing alternative development assistance to farmers in need

Performance measures:

2002-2003: 21 countries

Estimate 2004-2005: 21 countries

Target 2006-2007: 25 countries

(vi) Increased number of countries with:

a. Legislation that criminalizes the laundering of proceeds from all serious crimes

Performance measures:

2002-2003: 27 countries

Estimate 2004-2005: 30 countries

Target 2006-2007: 40 countries

b. Measures necessary to enable the authorities to identify, trace and freeze or seize the proceeds of crime

Performance measures:

2002-2003: 0

Estimate 2004-2005: 18 countries

	Target 2006-2007: 35 countries c. Effective financial and regulatory regime that can deny criminals access to the proceeds of their crime *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 0 Estimate 2004-2005: 18 countries Target 2006-2007: 35 countries
(b) Strengthened capacity of governments to reduce the main forms of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, human trafficking and money-laundering, within the framework of the mandate of UNODC	(b) (i) Increased number of countries with national action plans to combat different forms of organized crime *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 25 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 30 countries Target 2006-2007: 40 countries (ii) Increased number of countries with task forces to implement the action plans *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 15 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 30 countries Target 2006-2007: 40 countries (iii) Increased number of countries fully complying with the international norms and contributing to the fight against all forms of transnational organized crime at the regional level *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 40 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 50 countries Target 2006-2007: 65 countries (iv) Increased number of countries with established specialized anti-organized crime and anti-human trafficking units *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 40 countries with such units

	Estimate 2004-2005: 60 countries with such units Target 2006-2007: 80 countries with such units (v) Increased number of countries with provisions for the forfeiture/confiscation of assets and the protection of victims and witnesses *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 40 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 60 countries Target 2006-2007: 80 countries
(c) **Strengthened capacity of governments to reduce the main forms of corruption, within the framework of the mandate of UNODC**	(c) (i) Increased number of countries that have mechanisms for the recovery/return of assets *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 0 Estimate 2004-2005: 3 countries Target 2006-2007: 10 countries (ii) Increased number of countries establishing anti-corruption agencies or units *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 20 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 30 countries Target 2006-2007: 40 countries (iii) Increased number of countries implementing the United Nations Convention against Corruption *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 0 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 15 countries Target 2006-2007: 50 countries (iv) Increased number of countries implementing key elements of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

	Performance measures: 2002-2003: 0 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 15 countries Target 2006-2007: 50 countries
(d) Strengthened capacity of Member States requesting assistance to implement the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism	(d) Increased number of countries implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 120 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 135 countries Target 2006-2007: 150 countries
(e) Strengthened capacity of governments requesting assistance to pursue criminal justice reform in accordance with the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	(e) Increased number of countries applying United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice *Performance measures*: 2002-2003: 20 countries Estimate 2004-2005: 30 countries Target 2006-2007: 40 countries

External factors

16.44 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that:

(a) Timely and quality data and statistical information are provided by Member States;

(b) Member States are committed to eliminating illicit cultivation and trafficking of drugs, money-laundering, human trafficking, organized crime and corruption;

(c) Sufficient extrabudgetary resources are made available;

(d) Conditions on the ground do not prevent the implementation of planned activities.

Outputs

16.45 During the biennium, the following final outputs will be delivered:

(a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Commission on Narcotic Drugs: parliamentary documentation: annual report on the follow-up of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (2); annual report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, based on responses to annual reports questionnaire and supplemental information provided by governments (2); official report on world drug supply and trafficking situation (2); report on the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction based on

responses to the biennial questionnaire (1); report on regional trafficking trends in the Near and Middle East/Southwest and Central Asia (2); report on regional drug trafficking trends in the American region (2); report on regional drug trafficking trends in Europe (1); report on regional drug trafficking trends in Asia and the Pacific (2); report on regional drug trafficking trends in Africa (2);

(ii) Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: parliamentary documentation: report on action to promote effective crime prevention (1); study on the extent of the phenomenon of trafficking in human organs (1); report on protection against trafficking in cultural property, including ways of making more effective the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property (1);

(iii) Ad hoc expert groups: to review the latest developments in alternative development as supply reduction strategy and to update the concept (1); to update and upgrade model legislation on money-laundering and include elements of counter-terrorist financing (1); drug abuse among young people: improving data collection (1); expert group meeting to submit relevant recommendations to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on protection against trafficking in cultural property (1); effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers (1); implementation of transnational organized crime special investigative techniques (1); expert group meeting on witness protection to draft guidelines for national competent authorities in witness protection (1); expert group meeting on best practices to combat trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, with attention given to gender dimensions (1); expert group meeting on implementation of the Protocol on Firearms to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (1); lessons learned for criminal justice reform in transitional and post-conflict societies (1); preventing drug abuse and HIV/AIDS in prison-like settings: a review of the evidence (1); proceeds of crime in cash-based economies (1); sending the right message: using media for drug abuse prevention (1); strengthening judicial integrity 2006 (1); strengthening judicial integrity 2007 (1); sustainable livelihoods: a review of the experiences in regions of illicit cultivation (1);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

(i) Recurrent publications: newsletter on prevention among youth (4); biannual seizure reports (4);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: *Anti-Corruption Toolkit*, 3rd Edition (1); assessment and programme development tools for the rule of law (4); code of conduct for law enforcement officials (1); drug abuse among young people: improving data collection (1); effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation for drug abusers (1); guide on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity (1); guide to best practices for criminal justice reform in transitional and post-conflict societies (1); manual on combating illegal trafficking in firearms (1); manual on combating transnational organized crime (1); manual on the implementation of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Cooperation (1); minimum standards for the treatment of offenders (1); preventing drug abuse and HIV/AIDS in prison-like settings: a review of the evidence (1); proceeds of crime in cash-based economies: manual on best practices for investigators and prosecutors (1); sending the right message: using media for drug abuse prevention (1); sustainable livelihoods: a review of the experiences in regions of illicit cultivation (1); *United Nations Compendium of International Legal Instruments against Corruption*, 2nd

Edition (1); *United Nations Handbook on Practical Anti-Corruption Measures for Prosecutors and Investigators* (1);

(iii) Technical material (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

a. Best practices in countering kidnapping;

b. Publication of studies and research on money-laundering;

c. Maintenance and further enhancement of the international drug abuse assessment system database for analysis and dissemination on drug abuse and demand reduction to governments, research organizations, other international agencies and the general public;

d. Processing of annual reports questionnaires on illicit drug supply (part III) (220);

(iv) Substantive servicing of inter-agency meetings: four United Nations Inter-agency Anti-Corruption Coordination Meetings;

(c) Technical cooperation:

(i) Advisory services: provision of advisory services to Member States, on request, concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; advisory services to Member States, on request, for the development of enhanced data-collection capacity in accordance with the 1998 Political Declaration; eight missions to assist Member States with technical advice on law enforcement; missions to assist Member States with technical advice on alternative development; missions to assist Member States with technical advice on drafting and implementing anti-money-laundering legislation; provision of advisory services to countries on combating trafficking in human beings, organized crime and corruption and on promoting criminal justice reform, including juvenile justice and prison reform; provision of advisory services to countries on the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols;

(ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: regional or subregional workshops or meetings of law enforcement, legal and/or financial sector personnel to promote best practices in anti-money-laundering; training courses, seminars and workshops on selected topics in crime prevention and criminal justice, especially transnational organized crime, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, corruption, international terrorism and criminal justice reform;

(iii) Field projects: projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to support combating corruption through building knowledge and expertise, reinforcing institutional capacities and training of personnel; projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to support combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants through building knowledge and expertise, reinforcing institutional capacities and training of personnel; projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to support drug control through building knowledge and expertise, reinforcing institutional capacities and training of personnel; projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to support the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols and combating transnational organized crime through building knowledge and expertise, reinforcing institutional capacities and training of

personnel; and projects at the national, regional and/or international levels to address other specific issues in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Table 16.16 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 3**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Post	4 782.3	5 209.6	20	22
Non-post	766.7	807.9	—	—
Subtotal	**5 549.0**	**6 017.5**	**20**	**22**
Extrabudgetary	178 892.3	221 616.0	184	193
Total	**184 441.3**	**227 633.5**	**204**	**215**

16.46 The amount of $6,017,500 provides for the funding of 22 posts ($5,209,600). Non-post resources ($807,900) will cover temporary assistance, consultants and experts, travel of staff and contractual services. The increase in posts reflects: (a) the inward redeployment of one post (P-4) from subprogramme 2; and (b) the establishment of one post (P-4) in the sustainable livelihoods unit to support the areas of strategy development, standard setting, promotion of best practices and the financing of alternative development programmes and projects. The increased requirements in non-post resources ($41,200) are the net result of increases in temporary assistance, expert group meetings and staff travel owing to increased technical activities, particularly in the anti-trafficking, law enforcement and anti-corruption areas, and offset by a decreased requirement in contractual services.

16.47 Extrabudgetary resources provide the bulk of the subprogramme's activities. A total of 193 posts are funded from extrabudgetary resources (74 Professional, 21 General Service and 98 nationally recruited Professional and General Service) to supplement the normative and technical service capacity of the subprogramme and, more significantly, to provide the entire operations support and management structure at headquarters and in the field office network.

16.48 Through core programmes in specific thematic areas and technical cooperation projects, the extrabudgetary resources support implementation of normative activities and assistance to governments in national, regional and global capacity-building in drug abuse reduction, elimination of cultivation and trafficking of illicit drugs, combating money-laundering, organized crime and corruption and strengthening criminal justice systems.

D. Programme support

Resource requirements (before recosting): $986,900

16.49 Support for this programme is provided by the United Nations Office at Vienna for the activities carried out at its headquarters, while other United Nations programmes, such as UNDP, provide support for the activities carried out elsewhere. The administrative service functions of the United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC have been consolidated over the previous two bienniums to rationalize and streamline service provision.

Table 16.17 **Resource requirements**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007 (before recosting)*	*2004-2005*	*2006-2007*
Regular budget				
Post	327.1	—	1	—
Non-post	971.9	986.9	—	—
Subtotal	**1 299.0**	**986.9**	**1**	—
Extrabudgetary	7 884.3	9 702.0	23	28
Total	**9 183.3**	**10 688.9**	**24**	**28**

16.50 The amount of $986,900 in non-post resources will provide for the programme's information technology support needs, such as specialized services concerning systems development and implementation for substantive needs, maintenance and support for workstations and networks in use for regular budget activity, and the acquisition and replacement of information technology equipment. The reduction in post requirements relates to the redeployment of one post (P-5) to subprogramme 1 as effected in the context of the restructuring of UNODC.

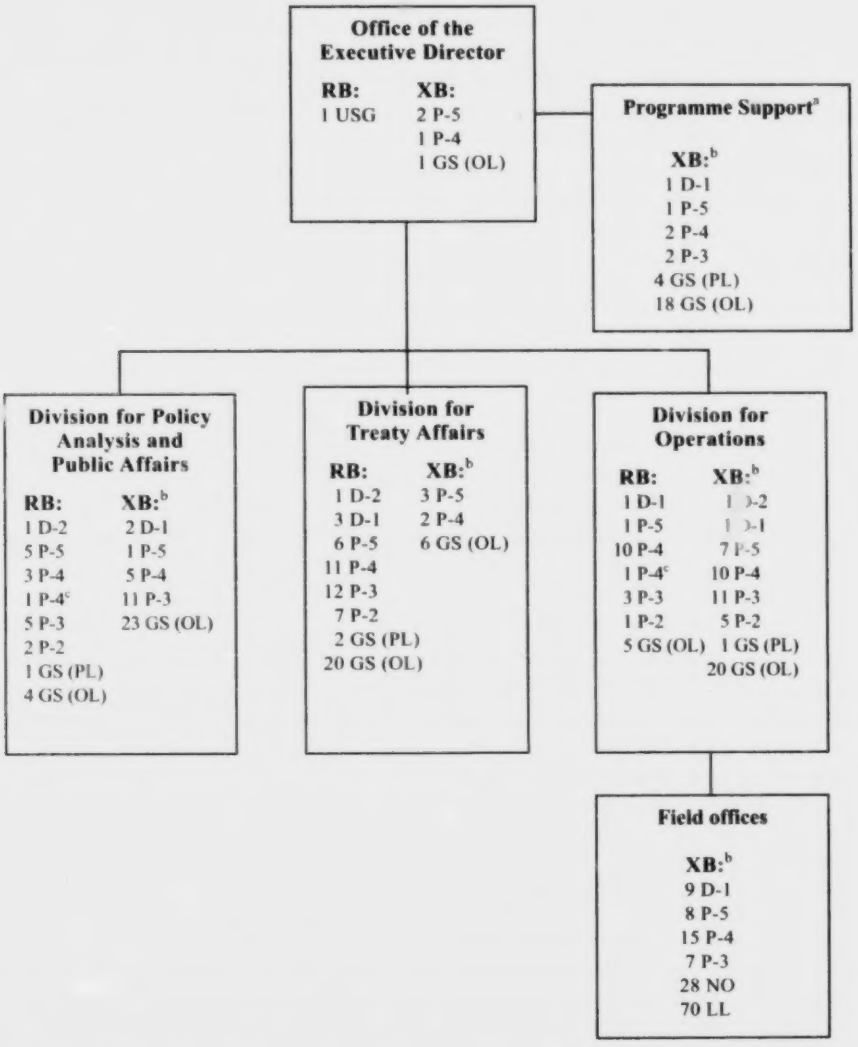
Table 16.18 **Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies**

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Board of Auditors (A/59/5/Add.9, chap. II)	
The Board recommended that UNODC improve the follow-up of programme expenditure, including obligations, in the field, with a view to avoiding unbudgeted and late-reported expenditure (para. 34).	The UNODC Field Office Management Ledger application on Lotus Notes is now fully operational in all UNODC field offices.
The Board recommended that UNODC closely monitor the implementation of its operations with UNDP, so as to detect and address in a timely manner any impact resulting from the use of the new enterprise resource planning system of UNDP (para. 36).	Implementation is an ongoing process.
The Board recommended that UNODC classify properly all posts between programme and support budget and document the rationale for classifying expenditure under one or the other of its budgets (para. 41).	The Executive Committee approved the transfer of the positions in the Advocacy Section, initially classified under the core programme, to the support budget. Paragraphs 53 and 54 of the consolidated budget outline for 2006-2007 (E/CN.7/2005/8) indicate that proper classification of expenditure is being done.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Board recommended that UNODC review its procedures in order to account properly for obligations, and therefore to comply with accrual accounting as provided for by the United Nations system accounting standards, by the International Drug Control Programme financial rule 15.6 of and by the accounting policies reflected in note 2 to the financial statements (para. 47).	The interim financial statements of the Fund of the International Drug Control Programme as at 31 December 2004 will include the notes on outstanding obligations at the field level.
The Board recommended that UNODC: (a) take appropriate steps to identify and close any unauthorized bank account; (b) remind all staff concerned of rules on the management of bank accounts; and (c) provide UNDP with a list of the bank accounts duly authorized by the United Nations Treasurer (para. 53).	The recommendation has been implemented.
The Board recommended that UNODC: (a) investigate further the issue of the $760,000 bank balance that disappeared for six months in 2002 so as to prevent the recurrence of such a problem during a transfer between two accounts; and (b) request that the bank pay compounded interest for the period (para. 58).	The recommendation has been implemented.
The Board reiterated its recommendation that UNODC review the funding mechanism and target for end-of-service and post-retirement benefit liabilities, in conjunction with the administration of the United Nations and other funds and programmes (para. 63).	UNODC is participating in the actuarial valuation of contingent liabilities, particularly on after-service life insurance, which is coordinated by the United Nations administration. The required data were collected from all UNODC field offices and merged with data at UNODC headquarters.
The Board recommended that UNODC disclose additions and disposals of non-expendable equipment in the financial statements for the biennium 2004-2005 to the extent possible (para. 65).	The field office inventory system is fully functional and is in place at all field offices. The financial statements for the biennium 2004-2005 will include the disclosures as recommended by the Board of Auditors, based on the data in the inventory system.
The Board recommended that UNODC pursue its efforts to prepare its programme budget on the basis of realistic assessments of deliverable outputs and resources (para. 72).	Implementation is an ongoing process.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
The Board recommended that UNODC match accurately programming with collections on an annual basis, in order to allow for adequate monitoring of resources and outputs on an annual basis (para. 77).	Implementation is an ongoing process. Quarterly cash and general purpose fund reviews are carried out and matched against projected commitments. The results of the reviews are submitted to the Executive Committee for review and comments.
The Board recommended that UNODC: (a) review again its portfolio of projects by closing those that are oldest and have poor funding prospects; and (b) set closing procedures with field offices for all projects (para. 80).	The recommendation has been implemented. Quarterly project-by-project reviews are carried out jointly between the Division for Management and the Division for Operations vis-à-vis available and projected resources. The results of the reviews are submitted to the Executive Committee for review and comments.
The Board recommended that UNODC follow up all audit reports on nationally executed expenditure outstanding for past bienniums (para. 90).	UNODC agreed to follow up on outstanding reports for the biennium 2002-2003. Follow-up is regularly carried out.
The Board recommended that UNODC strengthen its controls on and requirements for nationally executed projects (para. 96).	The call for the 2004 audit of nationally executed projects highlighted the requirements for the audit. The issuance of the management instruction on nationally executed projects has been delayed, pending the finalization of the revised working arrangement between UNDP and UNODC.
The Board encouraged UNODC to act upon qualified audit reports and reported misuse of funds relating to nationally executed expenditure (para. 104).	UNODC has included measures to implement this recommendation in the revised working arrangement between UNDP and UNODC, which is still being negotiated with UNDP.
The Board recommended that UNODC update and extend management instructions, such as on cash or inventory management (para. 106).	Preparation of the relevant management instructions is still ongoing.
The Board recommended that UNODC: (a) standardize field office accounting practices; (b) streamline its support and project expenditure monitoring; and (c) enter support or programme expenditure under the appropriate lines of financial statements (para. 110).	Implementation is ongoing. The field office management ledger application is being extended to include support for handling of project expenditures via a local bank account in Tashkent.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2006-2007


Office of the Executive Director
RB: 1 USG
XB: 2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 GS (OL)
Programme Support[a]
XB:[b] 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 4 GS (PL), 18 GS (OL)
Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs
RB: 1 D-2, 5 P-5, 3 P-4, 1 P-4[c], 5 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 4 GS (OL)
XB:[b] 2 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 11 P-3, 23 GS (OL)
Division for Treaty Affairs
RB: 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 6 P-5, 11 P-4, 12 P-3, 7 P-2, 2 GS (PL), 20 GS (OL)
XB:[b] 3 P-5, 2 P-4, 6 GS (OL)
Division for Operations
RB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 10 P-4, 1 P-4[c], 3 P-3, 1 P-2, 5 GS (OL)
XB:[b] 1 D-2, 1 P-4, 7 P-5, 10 P-4, 11 P-3, 5 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 20 GS (OL)
Field offices
XB:[b] 9 D-1, 8 P-5, 15 P-4, 7 P-3, 28 NO, 70 LL

Abbreviations: RB, regular budget; XB, extrabudgetary; NO (National Officer); GS (PL), General Service (Principal level); GS (OL), General Service (Other level); LL (Local level).

[a] Includes Financial Resources Management Service, Human Resources Management Service and Information Technology Service of the Division for Management, United Nations Office at Vienna and UNODC. All regular budget posts are presented in section 28F, Administration, Vienna.

[b] Extrabudgetary posts exclude temporary posts funded by technical cooperation projects.

[c] Proposed new posts.

Annex

Outputs produced in 2004-2005 not to be carried out in the biennium 2006-2007

A/58/6, paragraph	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
16.29 (a) (i) b.	Contributions to the annual report of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to the Security Council	2	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (i) b.	Report of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (i) b.	Report on the High-Level Political Conference for the purpose of signing of the United Nations Convention against Corruption	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (ii) a.	Substantive servicing of meetings: Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto	40	Meetings reduced from 60 to 20
16.29 (a) (ii) b.	Report on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	1	Output reduced from 2 to 1
16.29 (a) (iv) a.	Substantive servicing of meetings: 20 meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption	14	Meetings reduced from 20 to 6
16.29 (a) (ii) b.	Draft rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) b.	Report on cybercrime	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) b.	Report on international cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) b.	Report on large scale fraud and the embezzlement of public funds	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) b.	Report on preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) b.	Report on the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century and the Action Plans related thereto	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) b.	Analytical report on the achievements and results of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) b.	Annual reports of the Executive Director of UNODC on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention	2	Merged with the Annual report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Office
16.29 (a) (v) c.	Ad hoc expert group meeting on technical issues of common concern regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001 and the international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism	1	Non-recurrent activity

A/58/6, paragraph	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
16.29 (a) (v) c.	Ad hoc expert group meeting on best practices in combating corruption, with attention given to gender dimensions	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) c.	Ad hoc expert group meeting on corporate liability and responsibility	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) c.	Ad hoc expert group meeting on implementation tools for the Protocol on Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (v) c.	Regional expert group meetings on technical issues of common regional concern on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols	2	Meetings reduced from 4 to 2
16.29 (a) (v) c.	Ad hoc expert group meetings on the ratification and/or implementation of the international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism	3	Meetings reduced from 4 to 1
16.29 (a) (vi) a.	Substantive servicing of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and regional preparatory meetings	72	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (vi) b.	Parliamentary documentation for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: discussion guide on the substantive agenda items	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (vi) b.	Parliamentary documentation for the Eleventh United Nations Congress: discussion guide on the workshops	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (vi) b.	Parliamentary documentation for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: reports of the regional preparatory meetings	4	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (vi) b.	Parliamentary documentation for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: working papers for the four substantive agenda items	4	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (a) (vi) b.	Parliamentary documentation for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: working papers for the workshops	4	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (b) (ii)	Compendium of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (b) (ii)	Implementation guide on the international legal instruments relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (b) (ii)	Technical publication on combating corruption: results of rapid assessment efforts in selected countries and data collection	1	Non-recurrent activity

A/58/6, paragraph	*Output*	*Quantity*	*Reason for discontinuation*
16.29 (b) (ii)	Technical publication on combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants: results of rapid assessment efforts in selected countries and data collection; combating transnational organized crime	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (b) (ii)	Technical publication on combating transnational organized crime: results of rapid assessment efforts in selected countries and data collection	1	Non-recurrent activity
16.29 (b) (ii)	Tool kits on combating international terrorism	1	Non-recurrent activity
17.31 (a) (i)	Biennial report on the status of United Nations system activities to support the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly	1	Incorporated into the Secretary-General's report on international cooperation against the world drug problem
17.39 (a) (i)	Annual reports on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, including on the Action Plans for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction	2	Incorporated into the Secretary-General's report on international cooperation against the world drug problem
17.39 (b) (ii)	Issuance of notes verbales as notifications under the drug control treaties	25	Issuance reduced from 60 to 35
17.44 (a) (ii)	Expert group meeting on developing guidelines for effective prevention of amphetamine-type stimulants abuse among youth	1	Non-recurrent activity
17.44 (a) (ii)	Expert group meeting for the development of guidelines for effective HIV/AIDS prevention among drug abusers	1	Non-recurrent activity
17.44 (a) (ii)	Global expert group meetings on developing enhanced amphetamine-type stimulants abuse data-collection capacity and on improving drug abuse treatment data collection	2	Non-recurrent activity
17.44 (b) (ii)	Publication on effectiveness of drug abuse and HIV/AIDS prevention: a review of evidence	1	Non-recurrent activity
17.44 (b) (ii)	Publication on improving amphetamine-type stimulants abuse data collection	1	Non-recurrent activity
17.44 (b) (ii)	Report on lessons learned in the prevention of amphetamine-type stimulants abuse among young people	1	Non-recurrent activity
17.49 (b) (i)	Global illicit drug trends	2	Publication merged with *World Drug Report*
17.49 (b) (ii)	Computer-based interactive training materials on anti-money-laundering law enforcement	1	Non-recurrent activity
17.49 (b) (ii)	Country profiles of Member States on money-laundering and related matters	1	Non-recurrent activity
	Total	**207**	